

THE

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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

Library Economy and Bibliography

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Supplement :

THE CO-OPERATIVE INDEX TO CURRENT PERIODICALS.

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

VOL. 10.

APRIL, 1885.

No. 4.

C: A. CUTTER, *Editor.*

Communications for the JOURNAL, exchanges, and editor's copies, should be addressed to C: A. CUTTER, Boston Atheneum, Boston, Mass.

Remittances and orders for subscriptions and advertisements should be addressed to THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, 31 & 33 Park Row (P. O. Box 943), New York. Remittances should be made by draft on New York, P. O. order, or registered letter.

THE new library law of Minneapolis is a distinct advance upon all previous city-library organizations. It establishes a Board which is a separate department of the city government entirely independent of aldermanic control, not only in its appointment — the trustees of the Boston Public Library are that — but also in its finances. The power that holds the purse is always the chief power. Even if there be no attempt to control details there is always danger that it may be used for annoyance, and there is no countervailing advantage. The interests of a library must be safer in the hands of men chosen for the special purpose of promoting them than in the hands of a body burdened with other business, and without any special knowledge of library possibilities and needs. The interests of the taxpayers are sufficiently guarded in Minneapolis by the limitation of the library-tax to one half mill, and the interests of the public who are to use that library are protected by the biennial election of the directors, and the presence in the Library Board of the Mayor and the President of the Board of Education. The other provisions of the act are intended to combine a certain amount of elasticity with due security against fraud and corruption. In politics perfection is not easily attained and it may be that defects will be found in the working of the Minneapolis law, but it certainly promises to be the best of those that have so far been devised.

The new public library will start with unusual advantages. It will have an income from taxes of nearly forty thousand dollars the first year, and, under a new valuation, of nearly sixty thousand the next year. For its building fifty thousand dollars must be and will be given it by private citizens, in order that it may raise one hundred thousand by the issue of bonds. It will undoubtedly be united with the Atheneum

and will receive therefrom a library of 14,000 volumes and a purchasing fund of \$100,000. In other cities, Atheneums and mercantile libraries and the like, have been merged in public libraries with good effect. In one other city, at least, such a union though proposed was not consummated, and all parties are now glad that the separate existence of the Atheneum in question was preserved, for it is found that the smaller library is able to provide for certain needs of scholars in the way of quiet study and unfettered consultation that the greater library, with its enormous constituency, demanding to be treated with democratic equality, could not satisfy. Perhaps Minneapolis may be able to make such arrangements for the union of her two libraries that the interests of the minority may be secured without exciting the wrath of the majority. The authorities of its Atheneum will do well not to make too absolute and irrevocable the surrender of their rights and property.

American Library Association.

SUMMER MEETING.

We are disappointed in not being able in this issue to give the exact date not having heard definitely how many L. A. U. K. delegates are coming. We have written for definite answers by cable and shall decide positively in time for the next JOURNAL whether the meeting will be at Lake George and Saratoga or in Boston.

Offers of papers and subjects for discussion should be sent in at once. Beside the many topics which are so thoroughly covered by the 13 annual Reporters the committee have already noted for the program, subject to omission, limitation of time and changes as may be necessary at the final making up:

Another Index or two. K. A: Linderfelt.
Libraries of Y. M. C. A. R. B. Pool.
Relations of consulting librarian to his readers ;
from tramp to savant.
Colors of bindings. Melvil Dewey.
The card catalog of Leyden University. Dr. W. N. du Rieu.
Principles and rules for alphabetizing titles. John Edmands.

The libraries of Philadelphia before the Revolution. L. P. Smith.

The College Library. R. A. Guild.

Government Publications. R: R. Bowker.

Progress of the British Museum Catalog.

The Electric light in libraries.

Heating and Ventilation.

Sunday opening.

How to make library architecture serve the purposes of library administration.

How to supplant bad books among children by good books.

As to the time we have the old difficulty. One of the best men writes from the West that he can't think of coming if we don't put the meeting in Jl. or Ag., and his nearest neighbor equally prominent writes exactly the reverse, that he is glad we do not break the vacation into two unavailable parts by calling the meeting just when people are away. The committee are trying to suit the largest number in the date to be fixed.

We propose an object lesson corner where shall be displayed for examination, question and answer, any appliances of special use to librarians, including improved forms of blanks, records, cards, entries and, indeed, anything connected with libraries which it is possible to make clearer by means of a sample or picture. We are looking for a good man to take charge of this and urge on all in fairness to the rest to contribute their quota of blanks and appliances, which will be returned if required, though it is hoped nearly all may be given to the Bibliothecal Museum, which promises to become a permanent exhibit of great value.

We urge specially on all the duty of supporting the regular departments in charge of our Yearly Reporters who are briefly to summarize with reference to fuller information the progress of the year in each section of library work. During the year members are to advise each Reporter of everything coming under their observation that should be summarized in the report of his section, so that it may be as far as possible complete. The following is the list of Yearly Reporters:

Legislation.—C: C. Soule, Law Publisher, Boston.
Buildings.—Melvil Dewey, Chf. Lib'n Columbia College, N. Y.

Classification.—W: C. Lane, Catalog Dept., Harvard College Lib., Cambridge.

Cataloging.—J: Savary, Liby. of Congress, Washington.

Indexes.—W: F. Poole, Lib'n Chicago Pub. Lib.

Aids and Guides.—F: M. Crunden, St. Louis Pub. School Lib.
Reading of the Young.—Miss H. P. James, Newton (Mass.) Free Pub. Lib.

Fiction.—F: B. Perkins, Lib'n San Francisco Pub. Lib.

General Interests.—Justin Winsor, Harvard College Lib.

College Libraries.—W: I. Fletcher, Lib'n Amherst College, Mass.

State and Law Libraries.—Guy A. Brown, State Lib'n, Lincoln, Neb.

Medical Libraries.—Jas. R. Chadwick, M.D., Boston Med. Lib. Ass'n.

Theological Libraries.—E. C. Richardson, Theol. Inst. Lib., Hartford, Ct.

MELVIL DEWEY, Secretary.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A BOOK THIEF CAUGHT.

By your request I give you an account of the thief who was caught early this year, stealing books from the library of the Y. M. C. A. of New York. I missed two books on two successive days. The book orders gave two different names. On the third day as I went to dinner at 6 P.M. I left a detective in the library. During my absence a person called for Bourchardet, *Traité d'hygiène* and gave one of the names he had used before, and received his book. The detective, who was in full charge of the library, at once saw his advantage, watched his prey, saw him read awhile and then roll the book up in his overcoat, lay it down in a chair, and then go to the magazine table for a magazine. When the young man took his departure, he was followed by the detective, and was arrested at the outer entrance of the building. He was arraigned at the police court the next morning, January 24th, and pleaded guilty, and gave as his name George Dupont. He was held for trial in \$700 bail. Before being remanded to prison, he accompanied an officer and myself to the place where he had sold the books, although his memory was very cloudy as to the location of the store. I recovered, after going to the store three times, five books, valued at between \$25 and \$30, all French, for the thief was a Frenchman. I was able to identify all the books catalogued under our new system by our marks and recovered all but one. The prisoner appeared at the Special Sessions Court on January 27th, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment. The same thief stole a book from another library in the city in December last; and the librarian recovered it at the same place, after learning of his theft from this library through the papers.

R. B. POOLE, Librarian,

THE A. L. A. CATALOG.

BY MELVIL DEWEY.

A paper before the International Congress of Educators, held at New Orleans, Feb. 23, 1885.

EVERY close student of libraries finds two preëminent difficulties staring him in the face. The first is the great expense of making the catalogs, which to the casual observer seem to absorb a portion of the funds out of all reason as compared with the cost of new books. The second is the unsatisfactory character of these catalogs after they are made.

To the great outlay those familiar with such matters very soon get accustomed. They see beyond doubt that at whatever cost, catalogs must be had or the library loses much of its value, and as the ablest men, who have studied this subject for years, have found no cheaper way of making them, they accept the immense expense as a necessary evil. But the more thoughtful always hit upon the scheme of co-operative cataloging and many an eloquent essay has been written of the enormous saving that will be effected, when the book will be cataloged once for all as a part of its publication, no more leaving each of the 1,000 libraries that buy it to go through all the processes, than leaving each to make his copy of the work itself as the monks copied their Bibles before the invention of printing. Towards this ideal we are slowly but steadily working.

The completion of the great "Poole's Index to Periodical Literature" by the co-operation of fifty libraries showed how much might be saved.

A great number of libraries have adopted the recommendations of the standing Co-operation Committee and are using cards of identical size for their card catalogs, filling them after the standard model and by the standard rules, using the same abbreviations and, in short, doing hundreds of things in harmony, and thus making practicable co-operation that in the old diversity was simply impossible.

For several years this Association has been maturing a plan for a select catalog of the best books, to be made and kept under constant revision by the co-operation of the leading authorities. In this work there were more important considerations than the great money saving.

Some functions of a library catalog are very like those of a city directory. If a stranger goes to New York, and wishes to find John Jones, plumber, he has only to look in the directory under Jones till he finds John, plumber, and he

can go at once to his street and number. So when one goes to the library and wishes a specific book by a specific author it is comparatively easy to make a finding index that will serve him as well as the directory; and with more labor the index or catalog, as it is called, can be made to serve as well for specific titles though the author is not known. But the greater function of the ideal catalog is to tell *which are the best books* on any given subject, and this is the main question before the Trustees in buying; before the librarian in answering the demands of readers asking advice; and before the reader himself when he uses the catalog.

To return to the directory. If our stranger wishes to know what plumber in New York is the best for him to employ, what can he do? He goes to the business directory and is confronted by the names of hundreds. If he tries to select by referring to their various advertisements he remembers constantly that these are all written to *bring customers* rather than to state the exact merit of the advertiser. If he asks the advice of some acquaintance, he must allow for his prejudice or personal interests, and for his probable ignorance of this particular subject. So if his work is important he will make inquiries of builders and property owners of long experience and from general agreement among them he will learn what plumber he can best employ for his work if it be in a cottage, or what other had best be consulted if it is in a great hotel.

The subject catalog or bibliography has the same difficulties as the directory. A reader has heard of three books on his subject and is in doubt which he had best consult. He goes to the catalog to help him decide and finds three hundred instead of three to choose from, with no direct clew as to which will best serve him, and often, after all the expense lavished on making the list, the last state of that man is worse than the first. If he goes to the publishers' list it is *advertising* and he distrusts the statements. No one is interested in pointing out the faults as well as the merits. If he ask a friend he must make large allowance for his meagre knowledge of the subject, and for his personal equation, and most of the books which propose to help are open to one or both these objections. They are colored by the interests of the publishers

or by the prejudices of the editors, and yet, for the buying committee, for the library, and for the reader, there is nothing more important than guidance of just this kind. If every reader had several wise friends familiar with each subject in which he became interested, to whom he could go for advice, he would feel great confidence that he was selecting the best books. The scheme which this paper presents is the result of seven years' study how to provide for this infinite number of readers, interested in an almost infinite range of subjects, just such wise guidance.

In these years of discussion the association and its special committees on the A. L. A. Catalog concluded that certain things were essential to its highest success. The difficulty of meeting these conditions has delayed the preparation and publication, till the way now seems clear, and active work has been commenced. The plan adopted and outlined below will show how fully the difficulties are met, and how well the work will answer the many questions for which it is designed. Some of the essential features are as follows:

1. Such help can be available to all only by printing. Oral or ms. advice, however good, is exceedingly limited in its field.

2. No man or half dozen men can furnish this advice on all subjects, and this guide must be made by the co-operation of a large number of librarians, scholars, and specialists, in order to give the needed confidence in its accuracy, reliability, and freedom from personal idiosyncrasies.

3. To secure such co-operation from our best authorities in preparing and keeping revised up to date, and to remove all prejudices against the work as being in the interests of any special publishing house, it must be printed without the regular publishers, of whom none would be likely to undertake it, guaranteeing that its revision and handling should be determined by the amount of good it should do rather than the amount of profit it would yield; and it must be without copyright or royalty to any editor. In short, no one should have a pecuniary interest in the work, for that might modify its character either now or in the revisions.

4. It must be limited to a selection of the best books on each subject, for at present a universal catalog is practically an impossibility and even were it possible, would be less useful to 99% of its users than the condensed list from which all but the best had been omitted.

5. At present it is practically better to limit it almost entirely to books written or translated into English.

6. Most books need some indication of the *grade* of readers to whom the book is best adapted, whether for scholarly, popular or juvenile reading. "The best book" is a relative term, meaningless till we know for *what* and for *whom* it is best.

7. There must be brief notes, for the titles alone are often misleading and the chief value of the work will consist in such advice as one familiar at once with the subject and with each special book, could give to a reader who took it for the first time. There are many books too good to be omitted from the choicest list but yet colored by some prejudice or motive of their authors and a timely word would be invaluable. Many historical and biographical works are written from the standpoint of a partisan or a "hobby rider" and the young reader ignorant of this fact gets a distorted idea of his subject. Such a note as "From a Roman Catholic standpoint" or "Intensely anti-Roman" appended to certain titles might be worth a week's time to a student ignorant of the author's motive.

Notes would indicate the scope of certain books, e. g. "Scott's Talisman. A. D. 1193. Third crusade in Palestine. Richard Coeur-de-lion and Saladin."

For most historical works where the title page does not fully describe, the time or space included by the author should be noted.

Other notes will make clear the character and purposes of different prominent editions of works published in many forms. "Should be read with '—', to which it is a rejoinder" or the real names of persons often worked into literature under other names, or references to specially important reviews of the work that ought to be read with it, are other types of useful notes. And so on with hardly a limit to the kinds of most useful information that may be packed into the fewest possible intelligible words and added to the title, so that in all the libraries of the land each reader using the catalog will receive with his book that concise advice which a wise friend, specially qualified, would give him if lending him the book with his own hand.

The notes are to be as brief as is consistent with clearness, and though it is expected that the work will average 20 titles to the page, yet no Procrustean limit will be made for notes, but space will be given for all necessary points.

The successful completion of this select list

will doubtless be followed by a similar treatment of current new books, so that the libraries using the catalog may receive regularly a supplement with whatever has been published during the preceding month, that ought to be included in the annotated catalog.

8. The catalog must be classified by subjects, in order that these notes may be more economically, compactly, and intelligibly given. If scattered through a dictionary many notes would lose half their meaning, unless much was repeated from notes on books just above or below in the classified arrangement but in the alphabetical widely separated. General notes on whole classes, divisions, or sections thus become practicable and in the use of the catalog a much clearer idea of the relation of the subject to other subjects is gained from classification.

This plan is also necessary in order that class lists may be printed and circulated separately, e. g. a library may wish 100 or 1000 copies of the notes on Historical Fiction while it needs only ten on Speculative Philosophy. This plan also allows of preparing the work in sections and printing each as completed without waiting for the whole.

9. The catalog must be kept under constant revision by the members of the Library Association and all others interested in its great educational value, and suggestions for omissions, additions or changes are to be sent to the editor-in-chief whenever they occur. As each edition runs low, all these suggestions will be carefully collated and such alterations as will improve the work or bring it more nearly down to date will be made. It is hoped that the widespread interest will result in so much critical examination of the lists and notes that later editions will reach the highest standard as reliable guides. In many cases new editions or new works will appear that without question supersede at once those last given and the change will be made, but for those where authorities differ as to merit both titles will be given with indication of the fact. Each edition is to be considered as proof under revision and each reader as in honor bound to help in every way to perfect so valuable a work in which no one has a selfish interest.

10. We propose to start the catalog on a basis of the 5,000 best books in the English language for a general library, with notes explanatory only, colored by no personal opinions whatsoever but telling the reader what he needs to know and what no one will contradict. It is hoped and expected that the extent will be gradually increased

in each edition and that the separate sections will become the authoritative brief bibliographies on all topics of general interest.

ITS USES.

Such a list, so made, will command the confidence of all users and will be of service in many different directions, among which we note:

1. As a guide to bookbuyers whether for private or public libraries. It is not uncommon for a library to pay some single individual hundreds of dollars for making a list representing merely his individual choice of books, not only on subjects with which he is familiar but also on the much larger number of which he knows practically nothing.

A copy of this catalog will be vastly more valuable, will be in print instead of ms., and several duplicates can be checked up for getting estimates and other purposes at trifling cost.

2. As a guide to readers in choosing what books they had best take from the library or from their own shelves, for few men with a collection of books do not feel at times that it would be a great saving if they could ask of some competent authority the very questions which this catalog will answer. Perhaps this guidance to the individual reader is the most important of the many uses of the new catalog.

3. As a manual to teach the younger and prompt the elder librarians or booksellers in answering most wisely the constant question "What is the best book on my subject?"

4. To take the place of the printed catalog in small public libraries. This will contain in print all the books most used. Those in the library and not on this catalog can be catalogued in ms. or printed cheaply as a supplement. The location number of all books included in the library can be written on the margin thus showing at once that the library has the book and where it can be found and the unmarked titles will be the best conceivable list for early purchase. Or better still the special location numbers of the library could be printed beside the electrotype plates of the A. L. A. Catalog thus making from these plates at trifling cost an annotated catalog far excelling in usefulness the costly efforts that so cripple the finances of most of our public libraries.

Catalog printing is more costly than common book work. When printed very few copies can be sold even when offered at half the cost price. Practically the entire investment is charged up to loss. The edition becomes out of

date in a few months and revision is prohibited for years by the great cost, while the A. L. A. Co-operative Catalog can be frequently revised because of the large number using it.

An ordinary catalog of 5,000 titles will cost for composition at an average of \$2 per page of 20 titles, \$500. Press-work, paper and binding will cost as much more for 500 copies, making a total of \$1,000, beside a much greater outlay in salaries for time spent in preparation; and when all is done the result cannot be compared for usefulness with the annotated A. L. A. Catalog which would supply the demand at one-tenth the cost. These reasons apply with the greatest force to the smaller libraries because as a rule they buy substantially the same books, and because they specially need to save the money.

5. As the most convenient form of catalog for most private libraries. An edition printed with very wide margins or interleaved would admit of adding other titles in ms. and thus completing in convenient classified form the list of one's private library.

6. As a check list of books read with personal notes. Here again the wide margins and interleaves would be useful. To the young specially such a check list of the best books with notes so carefully prepared would be simply invaluable and a copy marked with the time and place of reading and the reader's impression of the book would have rare value in shaping the reading habit.

But further illustrations of its manifold use are needless. They will occur to every thoughtful mind. Its chief interest to the American Library Association which is its godfather is in its direct helpfulness to libraries.

The work is the most important undertaken through co-operation. It will remove the necessity of that greatest terror of librarians and finance committees of the smaller and poorer libraries, the printed catalog. In spite of everything that may be done, a printed catalog will cost much money, much time, and after it is printed and subjected to the critics, much regret. No expense incurred by libraries is more unsatisfactory.

It is a necessity to the best work; but that the labor should be repeated over and over again for each library seems little less than a crime. This time of the completed co-operative catalog has been looked forward to by the most thoughtful librarians of every country as a kind of library millennium.

PREPARATION AND PUBLICATION.

The material for this work has been largely prepared. The famous annotated catalogs of Boston and Quincy, with the scores that have followed as far as they have been able in the same direction, have given a great body of notes from which to select, condense and edit. Many eminent specialists have already contributed lists of books and notes. A half dozen lists of the "best books," made by as many different persons, some of them of very great ability, have been printed and can be utilized in bringing together matter for the first edition. Copies will be marked by various authorities with colored pencils indicating omission or doubt or approval. These copies will be consolidated by the editors and a first list made of the books generally approved. This list will again be submitted for revision and then put in type to be submitted to the larger circle of proof-readers who will take up the first small edition. By this plan the judgment of a large number of competent associate editors can be secured without too great calls on their time, and once in print it will be easy to consolidate the criticisms and suggestions for each revision.

All interested are cordially invited to send titles or notes suitable to be included and proofs will be sent to those who are willing to read them critically.

The editor will also gladly receive suggestions of names of competent associates who will be likely to take interest in the work. All communications concerning the catalog should be marked A. L. A. Catalog and addressed "Melvil Dewey, Chief Librarian, Columbia College, N. Y."

The problem of publication without reducing the work to a commercial plane has been happily solved by the U. S. Bureau of Education, which recognizes a most potent educating force in such a printed manual and will print and distribute an edition where it will awaken new interest in the People's University. We believe that this catalog not only helps readers but will tempt them to read by a direct leading from the first reference to allied matters of interest; that it will transform many libraries from mere storehouses where, through much weariness of the flesh, information may be found, to aggressive centres of culture whose influence will be felt like that of a vigorous school; in short, that they will be no longer cisterns but fountains.

AN ALPHABETICO-MNEMONIC SYSTEM OF CLASSIFYING AND NUMBERING
BOOKS. [Second Paper.]

By J. SCHWARTZ, LIBRARIAN, NEW YORK APPRENTICES' LIBRARY.

700	POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCES.			FOLIOS.
701 Annals.	704 Government and Politics.	707 Political Economy.	Q	QUARTOS.
702 Commerce and Finance.	705 Law.	708 Social Science.		
703 Education.	706 Military and Naval Science.	709 Women.		
710 Annals.	740 Government and Politics.	770 Political Economy.		
711 America generally.	741 Administration and Legislation.	771 Banking.		
712 British.	742 Colonization, Immigration, etc.	772 Capital and Labor.		
713 French.	743 Forms and Theories of Government.	773 Free Trade and Protection.		
714 German.	744 General Works on Government.	774 History.		
715 Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese.	745 Liberty of Speech, Press, and Religion.	775 Laboring Classes.		
716 Netherlands and Remainder of Europe.	746 Natural and International Law.	776 Money, Stocks, Credit.		
717 Oriental.	747 Parliamentary Law.	777 Pauperism and Population.		
718 Separate States. } United States.	748 Statesmanship and Diplomacy.	778 Strikes, Trades Unions, etc.		
719 United States. } States.	749 War and Peace.	779 Wages, Rent, Profit, and Interest.		
720 Commerce and Finance.	750 Law.	780 Social Science.		
721 Book-keeping and Business.	751 Ancient, Feudal, and Civil.	781 Benevolent Societies.		
722 Commerce.	752 Criminal.	782 Crimes and Punishments.		
723 Finance.	753 Ecclesiastical, Equity, and Evidence.	783 Fire Department and Police.		
724 History of Commerce.	754 History of Law.	784 Health and Sanitary Science.		
725 Insurance.	755 Literary Copyright, Inventions, and Patents.	785 Interment, Cemeteries, Cremation.		
726 Mercantile Law.	756 Medical Jurisprudence.	786 Methods of Reform.		
727 Post-Office.	757 Property and Real Estate.	787 Prisons and Reformatory.		
728 Taxation, Tariff, and Revenue.	758 Statute and Common.	788 Slavery.		
729 Weights and Measures.	759 Trials.	789 Utopias.		
730 Education.	760 Military and Naval Science.	790 Women.		
731 American.	761 Artillery and Gunnery.	791 Associations.		
732 Deaf, Dumb, and Blind.	762 Cavalry and Infantry.	792 Duties, etc.		
733 European and Oriental.	763 Fortification and Engineering.	793 Education.		
734 History of Education.	764 History of Operations.	794 History of Condition, etc.		
735 Kindergarten, Object Teaching, and Youth.	765 Law.	795 Legal Status.		
736 Mnemonics.	766 Naval Warfare.	796 Marriage and Divorce.		
737 Real, Classical, and Self-Education.	767 Organization of Various Countries.	797 Prostitution and Social Evil.		
738 Teaching.	768 Tactics and Strategy.	798 Suffrage and Political Rights.		
739 Universities and Schools.	769 War, Art of.	799 Vocation and Employment.		

MNEMONIC KEY. 1=A, B. 2=B, C, D. 3=D, E, F. 4=F, G, H. 5=H, I-L. 6=L, M, N.
7=N, O-R. 8=R, S, T. 9=T, U-Z.

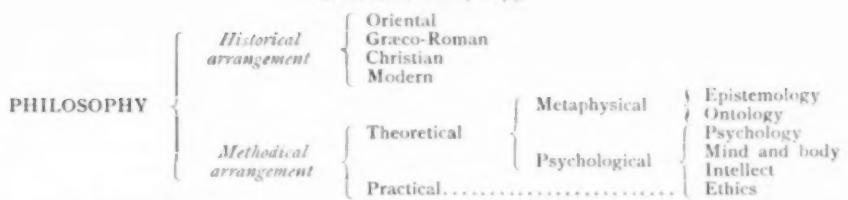
OCTAVOS AND SMALLER SIZES.

THEOLOGY AND PHILOSOPHY.			FOLIOS.
800			
801 Biblical Theology.	804 Historical Theology.	807 Practical and Devotional Theology.	QUARTOS.
802 Doctrinal Theology.	805 Logic, Metaphysics, and Psychology.	808 Sectarian Theology.	
803 Ethics and Moral Philosophy.	806 Mythology, and Non-Christian Religions.	809 Witchcraft and Occult Literature.	
810 Biblical Theology.	840 Historical Theology.	870 Practical and Devotional Theology.	
811 Apocalypse and Prophetic Books.	841 American.	871 Associations.	
812 Canon, Creditability, and Apocrypha.	842 Councils.	872 Church Polity.	
813 Epistles.	843 European and Oriental.	873 Fathers of the Church.	
814 Gospels and Acts.	844 General Church History.	874 Homiletics.	
815 Joshua, Judges, Kings, and Historical Books.	845 Inquisition and Jesuits.	875 Liturgies and Ritual.	
816 Moses and the Pentateuch.	846 Missions.	876 Moral and Devotional Theology.	
817 Poetical Books.	847 Reformation.	877 Pastoral and Practical Theology.	
818 New Testament.	848 Sects and Orders.	878 Sermons.	
819 Old Testament.	849 Waldenses and other Ancient Sects.	879 Works, Collected.	
820 Doctrinal Theology.	850 Logic, Metaphysics, Psychology.	880 Sectarian Theology.	
821 Apologetics.	851 Anthropology, Body and Mind.	881 Baptists and Congregationalists.	OCTAVOS AND SMALLER SIZES.
822 Christ.	852 Consciousness, Cognition and Intellect.	882 Catholics.	
823 Future Life.	853 Emotions.	883 Episcopalians.	
824 God.	854 History of Philosophy.	884 Greek Church.	
825 Infidelity, Rationalism.	855 Logic.	885 Lutherans.	
826 Man.	856 Metaphysics.	886 Methodists.	
827 Religion and Science, and Natural Theology.	857 Psychology.	887 Presbyterians and Dutch Reformed.	
828 Sin and Salvation.	858 Senses.	888 Swedenborgians, Quakers, etc.	
829 Unclassified and General.	859 Will.	889 Unitarians and Universalists.	
830 Ethics and Moral Theology.	860 Mythology and Non-Christian Religions.	890 Witchcraft and Occult Literature.	
831 Amusements.	861 Buddhism.	891 Astrology and Alchemy.	
832 Commercial and Business Ethics.	862 Comparative Mythology.	892 Dreams and Sleep.	
833 Etiquette.	863 Folk Lore.	893 Fortune Tellers and Dream Books.	
834 Home Life.	864 Hindoo Mythology.	894 Hallucinations and Delusions.	
835 Life in general.	865 Judaism and Mohammedanism.	895 Impostures and Superstitions.	
836 Metaphysics and Theory.	866 Latin and Greek Mythol.	896 Mesmerism.	
837 Political and Legal.	867 Oriental Religions.	897 Palmistry, Phrenology, and Physiognomy.	
838 Temperance.	868 Scandinavian and American Mythology.	898 Spiritualism.	
839 Young Men and Women.	869 Zend, Zoroasterism, and Parseeism.	899 Witchcraft and Apparitions.	

MNEMONIC KEY. **1=A, B.** **2=B, C, D.** **3=D, E, F.** **4=F, G, H.** **5=H, I-L.** **6=L, M, N.**
7=N, O-R. **8=R, S, T.** **9=T, U-Z.**

TWO CLASSIFICATIONS OF PHILOSOPHY.

I. C. A. CUTTER, 1879.



1. PHILOSOPHY.

1¹ Study of philosophy.—1² Bibliography.—
1³ Biography.—1⁴ History and criticism.—1⁵ Dictionaries and Encyclopedias.—1⁷ Periodicals.—1⁸ Societies.—1⁹ Collections.

Historical part.

(Consisting of collected works of philosophers and such single works as do not properly go in the Speculative part, also the history of philosophy, lives of philosophers, and criticism on their works.)

11 Oriental philosophy.

111 Chinese.

112 Hindoo. (Comp. class. 2, Religions.)

113 Persian. (Comp. class. 2, Religions.)

114 Jewish. (Comp. class. 2, Religions.)

115 Arabian.

12 Greek and Roman philosophy.

1¹ Pre-Socratic. — 1¹¹ Ionic school, Hylaeists. (Thales, Anaximander, Anaximenes, Heraclitus.) — 1¹² Italic school. (Pythagoras.) — 1¹³ Eleatics. (Xenophanes, Parmenides, Zeno.) — 1¹⁴ Empedocles. — 1¹⁵ Anaxagoras. — 1¹⁶ Atomists. (Democritus, etc.) — 1¹⁷ Sophists.

1²² Socrates.

1²³ Incomplete Socratic. — 1²¹ Cynics. (Antisthenes.) — 1²² Cynical, Hedonists. (Aristippus.) — 1²³ Elean-Eretrian. (Phædo of Elis.) — 1²⁴ Megarics. (Eucleides.)

1²⁴ Plato.1²⁵ Aristotle.

1²⁶ Post-Aristotelian. — 1⁶¹ Stoics. (Zeno.) — 1⁶² Epicureans. (Epicurus.) — 1⁶³ Skeptics. (Pyrrho, Arcesilaus.) — 1⁶⁴ Roman philosophy in general.

1²⁷ Jewish-Alexandrian school. (Aristobulus, Philo.)1²⁸ Neo-Pythagorean. (Apollonius of Tyana.)1²⁹ Neo-Platonic. (Plotinus.)

13 Early Christian and mediæval philosophy.

1³¹ Gnostic. — 1³² Patriotic. — 1³³ Scholastic. — 1³⁴ Modern (exclusive of Oriental).

1³⁵ Transition period.

1³⁶ Bacon. — 1³⁷ Bruno and other Italians. — 1³⁸ Böhme.

1³⁹ Rationalism.

1³⁰, 1³⁶ Descartes and Guelinx. — 1³⁴ Malebranche. — 1³⁸ Spinoza.

14 English philosophy, incl. its History, etc.

15 French philosophy, " " "

16 German philosophy, " " "

17 Other European philosophy, incl. its History, etc.
18 United States philosophy, incl. its History, etc.
19 Other American philosophy, incl. its History, etc.

Speculative part.

1A Metaphysics.

1B Epistemology.
1B_C Classification of knowledge.
1B_M Methodology.

1C Logic.

1C_A Inductive.
1C_B Deductive.
1C_C Algebraic.
1C_D Assent.

1D Ontology.

1E Cosmological theories.
1E_C Cause and effect.
1E_L Liberty and necessity. (See also 2M_A.)
1E_S Space and time.
1E_T Teleology
Etc.

1F Systems and schools of philosophy not covered by 11-19 or running through several of the divisions in 11-19.

E. g. 1F_A Agnosticism. — 1F_B Eclecticism. — Empiricism. — 1F_C Idealism. — 1F_M Materialism. — 1F_P Positivism. — 1F_R Rationalism. — 1F_S Scepticism. — Sensationalism. — 1F_T Transcendentalism. — 1F_U Unconscious, Philosophy of the. — Etc.

1G Psychology.

1G_I Psychogeny (origin of the soul).
1G_P Phylogeny (origin of the soul on the evolution theory). — 1G_O Ontogeny (origin of the individual soul). — 1G_C Creation. — 1G_T Traduction. — 1G_P Pre-existence. — 1G_M Transmigration and Palingenesys.1G_H Consciousness.1G_I Intuition.1G_S Sensation.

Etc.

1H Habit. (See also 1M_H.)

Mind and body.

1I Phrenology.

1K Physiognomy.

1L	Intellect.
	Particular faculties of the mind arranged alphabetically.
1M	Moral philosophy, Ethics, (Theory and general works.)
1M ⁴	History.
1M ⁵	Various theories.
1M ⁶	Systematic treatises.
1M ⁷	Hortatory treatises.
1M ⁸	Genesis of the moral nature.
1M ⁹	Free agency.
1M ¹⁰	Responsibility.
1M ¹¹	Conscience.
1M ¹²	Temptation.
1M ¹³	Habit. (<i>See also</i> 1H.)
1M ¹⁴	Happiness.
1M ¹⁵	Conduct of life, Success.
1M ¹⁶	Character.
1M ¹⁷	Pleasure and pain. (<i>See also</i> 13a, 1a61, 1a62.)
1M ¹⁸	Wisdom and folly.
1M ¹⁹	Solitude, Effects of, etc.
1N	Feelings, Passions (in general, and particular feelings, desires, appetites, passions, arranged alphabetically).
1P	Particular duties, faults, crimes, (arr'd alphabetically.) <i>See also</i> R-X.
1Q	Duties of particular classes, (arranged alphabetically.) <i>See also</i> 1s-1w.
1R	Amusements.
1S	Marriage, Husbands, Wives.
1T	Divorce.
1U	Parents, Fathers, Mothers, Family.
1V	Men, Young Men, Boys.
1W	Women, Young Women, Girls.
1X	Society, Etiquette, Minor morals.
1Y	Aphorisms, Maxims, etc.
1Z	Characters.

EXPLANATIONS, EXCERPTIONS, AND ALTERNATIVES.

II, 1s. In some libraries all the Oriental writers, on whatever subject, are put with Oriental literature and all the Greek and Roman writers in Classical, Greek and Latin literature. In such libraries II and 1s would not be used even for the history of Oriental and ancient philosophy, which would be put in 1s.

② In 11-19 may be put merely the collections of several authors and the general works of individual authors, the works on any special subject being put in its proper place, in the sections 1A-1L. *Or* all philosophical works, general and special, could be put in 11-19; in which case there would be nothing under 1A-1L. If this is done A-L might be used as subject-subdivisions under the national divisions, *e.g.* 16G would be an English psychology, 181, an American work on mind and body.

1C. Probabilities to be in Mathematics.

1F. The schools of Greek philosophy, Epicureans, Stoics, Pythagoreans, etc., to go with the Greek philosophy, 12. Pantheism to go in Natural Religion. Mystics in 2.

1G. Comparative psychology to go under Zoology (Psychological).

1GA. For psychotely, the destiny of the soul, *see* 2; for Christian psychotely, *see* 2, 3. Philosophy and Natural theology are so closely allied that they have conflicting claims on several subdivisions.

1H. Dreams, Sleep, Hallucinations, Insanity, Idiocy, in Medicine.

1I. Judgment. — 1L Memory.

1M. Medical ethics in Medicine. For Christian ethics *see* Practical Theology.

1NA. *See* note on 1GA.

1M-1Z. Psychology and Ethics might, so far as classification goes, be put under Zoology, in the division Zoopsychology, but both subjects are so frequently treated in the same works with metaphysics that such an arrangement would be found practically very inconvenient.

1N, 1P, 1Q. Mark the alphabetical arrangement by adding the initial of the name of the feeling, duty, crime, class to 1N, 1P, 1Q, *e.g.*—

INA	Avarice.	1PC	Charity.	1QC	Citizens.
INE	Envy.	1PD	Justice.	1QD	Lawyers.
IND	Hate.	1PE	Lying.	1QE	Merchants.
INL	Love.	1PF	Murder.	1QS	Sailors.
INU	Lust.	1PT	Truthfulness.	1QSM	Servants.

1R. *Or* the morality of amusements may be put with Creative arts.

1V. Books of this kind may be put in Literature, v. 9.

1Z. Here are to be put Theophrastus, La Bruyère, and the like; unless it is thought better to put them with Literature (v8).

1Esthetics is under Art (v). Superstitions in Religion.

2. BY J. N. LARNED, 1884.

GENERAL.

BAB.	Dictionaries and Cyclopaedias.
BARB.	Periodicals.
BAC.	Societies.
BACC.	History and Criticism.
BADD.	Essays and Miscellany.
BADD.	Study of philosophy.

DIVISION BY SCHOOLS AND SYSTEMS.

(For History and Criticism.)

BAF.	Mysticism.
BAFF.	Realism.
BAG.	Empiricism.
BAGG.	Sensationism.
BAH.	Materialism.
BAHH.	Rationalism.
BAJ.	Skepticism.
BAJJ.	Common Sense.
BAK.	Criticism.
BAKK.	Idealism.
BAL.	Subjective Idealism.
BALL.	Absolute Idealism.
BAM.	Transcendentalism.
BAMM.	Eclecticism.
BAN.	Positivism.
BANN.	Agnosticism.
BAP.	Pessimism.
BAPP.	Pantheism.—Monism.

DIVISION BY TIME, COUNTRY AND INDIVIDUAL TEACHERS.

(For original works, as well as History, Biography and Criticism.)

BAR.	Oriental.
BARR.	Greek and Roman.
BAS.	Pre-Socratic.
BASS.	Socrates and the Socratic.
BAT.	Plato and the Platonic.
BATT.	Aristotle and the Aristotelians.
BAV.	Stoic.
BAW.	Epicurean.
BAX.	Roman philosophy in general.
BAXX.	Jewish Alexandrian.
BAY.	Neo-Pythagorean.
BAZ.	Neo-Platonic.

Original works.	History and Criticism.		BIG.	Classification.
BEAB.	BEAC.	Early Christian and Mediæval.	BUJ.	Logic.
BEAD.	BEAF.	Gnostic.	BUJ.	Deductive.
BEAG.	BEAJ.	Patristic.	BUK.	Inductive.
BEAK.	BEAL.	Scholastic.	BUK.	Symbolic.
BEAM.	BEAN.	Modern philosophy in general and by countries.*	BUL.	Assent.
BEAP.	BEAR.	Transitional philosophy of 15th and 16th centuries.	BILL.	Fallacies.
BEAS.	BEAT.	Bruno.		
BEAV.	BEAW.	Philosophy of the Seventeenth Century (general and by countries.)*		
BEAX.	BEAZ.			
BEB.	BEBB.			
BECC.	BECC.			
BED.	BEDD.			
BEEB.	BEEC.			
BEED.	BEFF.	Philosophy of the Eighteenth Century (general and by countries.)*		
BEEG.	BEJJ.			
BEEK.	BEEL.			
BEEM.	BEEN.			
BEEP.	BEER.			
BEES.	BEET.			
BEER.	BEEX.			
BEFF.	BEFF.	Philosophy of the Nineteenth Century (general and by countries.)*		
BEG.	BEGG.			
BEK.	BEKK.			
BEL.	BELL.			
BEM.	BEMM.			
BEN.	BENN.			
BEF.	BEPP.			
<i>For Example.</i>				
BEAN-ENA.	Bacon.			
BEB-ENA.	Hobbes.	England, 17th century.		
BEC-ENA.	Locke.			
BED-ENA.	Other.			
BEEG-ENA.	Berkeley.			
BEKK-ENA.	Hume.	England, 18th century.		
BEEM-ENA.	Reid.			
BEEG-EKA.	Kant.			
BEKK-EKA.	Jacobi.			
BEKM-EKA.	Fichte.			
BEFF-EKA.	Schelling.	Germany, 18th century.		
BERS-EKA.	Hegel.			
BEEV-EKA.	Other.			
<i>DIVISION BY METAPHYSICAL QUESTIONS.</i>				
(As treated distinctly and apart.)				
BIB.	Ontology.			
BIBB.	Cosmology.			
BIC.	Time and space.			
BICC.	Causality.			
BID.	Necessity.			
BIDD.	Teleology.			
BIF.	Epistemology.			
BIFF.	Methodology.			
<i>DIVISION BY PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS.</i>				
(As treated distinctly and apart.)				
BIM.				
BIMM.				
BIN.				
BINN.				
BIP.				
BIPP.				
BIR.				
BIRR.				
BIS.				
BISS.				
BIT.				
BITT.				
BIV.				
BIVV.				
BIX.				
BIXX.				
BIZ.				
BIZZ.				
BOB.				
BORR.				
BOC.				
BOCC.				
BOD.				
BODD.				
BOF.				
BOFF.				
BOG.				
BOGG.				
BOJ.				
BOJJ.				
BOK.				
BOKK.				
BOL.				
BOLL.				
BOM.				
BOMM.				
BON.				
BONN.				
BOP.				
BOPP.				
BOR.				
<i>ETHICS.</i>				
BOS.	Moral Philosophy.			
BOSS.	Intuitive.			
BOT.	Egoistic. — Epicurean.			
BOTT.	Utilitarian.			
BOV.	Good and Evil.			
BOW.	Conscience.			
BOX.	Duty.			
BOY.	Happiness.			
BUB.	Moral State of Society: Past.			
BUBB.	" " " " " : Present.			
BUC.	Public sentiment on moral question.			
BUK.	Code of honor: Duelling.			

* Division by countries to be made by adding geographical signs.

BUCC.	Social ethics.
BUD.	Caste in Society. — Class feelings.
BUDD.	Humanity. — Philanthropy.
BUF.	Politeness.
BUFF.	Etiquette.
BUG.	Sumptry legislation.
BUGG.	Intemperance: Prohibition.
BUI.	Effects of Solitude.
BUL.	Political Ethics.
BULL.	War and peace.
BUM.	Commercial Ethics.
BUHM.	Speculation.
BUN.	The family.
BUNN.	Marriage. — Husbands and wives.
BUP.	Divorce.
BUPP.	Parents and children.
BUR.	Conduct of life: Hortatory works.
BURR.	Exemplary biography: Collections.
BUS.	Aphorisms. — Maxims, etc.
BUSS.	Amusements.
BUT.	Dancing.
BUTT.	Games and gaming.
BUV.	The theatre.
BUVV.	Sexual immorality.
BUX.	Chastity.
BUXX.	Pernicious literature.
BUY.	Morals of the Newspaper press.
BUZ.	Treatment of animals.

SOME SMALLER PARIS LIBRARIES.

From the American Architect and Building News.

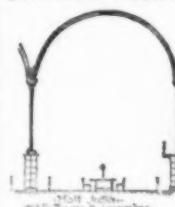
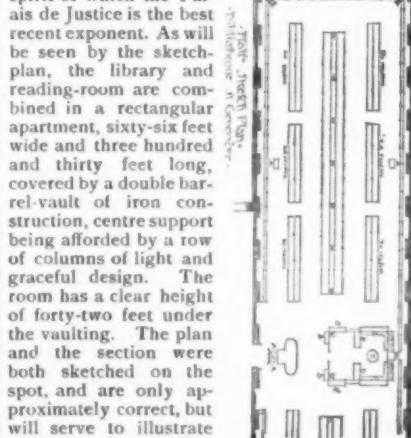
HARDLY a city in the world has as extensive and numerous libraries as Paris. This is not owing especially to a need felt by the people for such collections, for Frenchmen as a rule are not studious by disposition, nor are the masses as well educated as in Great Britain or America. But Parisians take a great pride in public institutions of every kind, and are always ready to found a library, organize a society, or establish any institution which may promise to lend additional lustre to the halo with which the people fondly believe the new republic is covering itself. Besides, while the centralizing influence of Paris is felt through all the country, absorbing the best talent and the finest collections, there is a great deal of local feeling in the metropolis. The people cling very tenaciously to old institutions, and the existence of a dozen libraries in various parts of the city is thought to be sufficient reason for maintaining them, although they may be but little used by the people at large, and though the Bibliothèque Nationale is assumed to contain every desirable book, the smaller collections have been but little disturbed by the growth of the national library, they having quite kept pace with the larger establishment, so that now, including the libraries of the Arsenal, St. Geneviève and the Sorbonne, Paris has over four million two hundred thousand volumes at the disposal of the reading public, besides the extensive collections of the various lycées and colleges, to which a little bowing to red tapism will generally procure access. Of circulating libraries, however, the type most sought after in America, there are none whatever. Indeed, the French seem to consider that one never goes to a library merely to read,

but is supposed to be consulting the authorities, and is expected to know just what he wants without reference to any catalogue. It is due to this fact that the larger collections, like Bibliothèque Nationale and St. Geneviève, can be so extensively used while the catalogues are so imperfect. In America a consultation of the catalogue is considered essential before one can read to the best advantage: here a specific work is asked for, and the absence of a catalogue is seldom felt.

One of the oldest of the French libraries is the Bibliothèque St. Geneviève, which was founded by La Rochefoucauld, in 1624. It became national property as a consequence of the first revolution. The building at present occupied by it was erected in 1850, from the designs of M. Henri Labrouste. The exterior is too familiar to every student of architecture to require any description; be it said only in passing that with it began the neo-Grec movement, which has given to France so many noble architectural compositions. It is not equalled by any production of the Second Empire, but prepared the way for the broad spirit of which the Palais de Justice is the best recent exponent. As will be seen by the sketch-plan, the library and reading-room are combined in a rectangular apartment, sixty-six feet wide and three hundred and thirty feet long, covered by a double barrel-vault of iron construction, centre support being afforded by a row of columns of light and graceful design. The room has a clear height of forty-two feet under the vaulting. The plan and the section were both sketched on the spot, and are only approximately correct, but will serve to illustrate the arrangement. The number of printed volumes is about one million two hundred thousand, ⁶ all of them being contained in the low cases in the centre of the room and

the cases, in two tiers, against the walls. The windows have very deep jambs, partially filled with the cases in the upper tier, as indicated on the section. All the windows are set quite high, at least fifteen feet above the floor. The exposure of the building is towards the south, a circumstance resulting from location rather than choice, as a north light is usually considered the best for

⁶ Corrected in a later number to 120,000.



a reading-room—when a light from above is impracticable. The provisions for readers are quite simple, and hardly equal to the lavishness of the other arrangements, consisting of long, flat tables in two rows, the readers facing each other, a span of twenty-nine and one half inches in width by twenty five and one half inches in length being assigned to each. There are no pens, book-rests, or hat-racks, although one inkstand, of uncertain contents, is generally allowed to six readers, and, when the library is open at night, one argand gas-burner answers for the same number. The books are very neatly shelved, and are protected from dust by a fringe of cloth hanging from the shelf above. All the cases are enclosed by an iron railing, there being no books of reference and no opportunity for the readers to help themselves. There are catalogues, but they are not accessible to the readers, being carefully secreted where only the librarian can use them. There are a few of the leading dictionaries, French and foreign, in the case H, at the right, and, by a strange anomaly, a long *cour d'anatomie* in the corresponding case on the left.

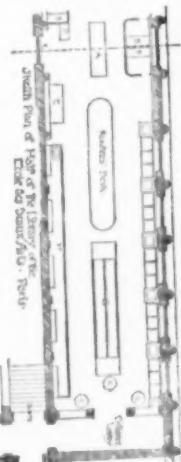
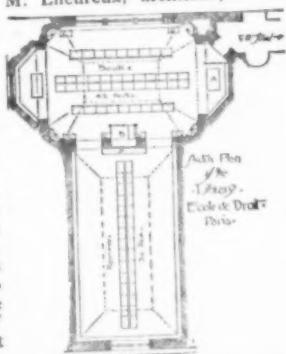
The library is entirely public. On entering, a blank is obtained of the guardians at *A*, filled out at *B*, with description the work desired and given to the attendant, the books being brought to the reader's desk. On leaving, the book and slip are left at the table, *F*. The librarians are at *D*, and the catalogues at *C*.

The library occupies the main or second floor of the building. On the ground floor are quite an extensive collection of engravings, specimens of early prints and manuscripts, the last numbering thirty-five thousand.

that side being placed high up, as in the Bibliothèque St. Geneviève, although the best supply of light comes from openings overhead, the ceiling being vaulted in brick, with iron ribs, as indicated by the dotted lines of the plan. The construction is entirely of iron and masonry, with no plastered surfaces, and wood only about the shelving, and the floors of oak. The library includes about thirty thousand volumes. Of these the ones most in use, or more than a third of the whole, are in the low shelves about the room, as indicated on the plan, from whence the readers are at liberty to help themselves. The remainder are in shelves above, which are reached by two light iron galleries running all around, and connected to the main floor by spiral stairs at the angles of the book-room. At *C* are card-catalogues of books arranged by names of authors, and at *D* are similar card-catalogues arranged by titles and subjects. The readers' desks are much like those in the Bibliothèque Nationale, with the addition that under each is a net attached to a sliding frame, and intended for papers. Baskets would seem preferable. Each reader has a space of twenty-six and one-fourth inches wide by thirty-one and one-fourth long. Pens, ink and blotting-pads are provided.

The librarian is at *B*, and an attendant at *A*, who receives the books as the readers pass out. The interior is very simply treated, and has a very good architectural effect. The details are very well chosen, and though money was not lavished very freely on the construction and finish, the effect could hardly be better for the purpose. For a practical, convenient arrangement, there is not a better library in Paris.

Scarcely less interesting is the Library of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, erected from the plans of M. Duban, about 1838, the façade of which has been almost accepted as one of the classic traditions of the Academy, and has served as a source of "inspiration" for numberless "*projets d'école*." A sketch-plan indicating the general disposition of the interior, and a cross-section, are given herewith. The reading-room is approximately 24' x 15'. The arrangement of the entrances at each end, with vestibules, is peculiar to this library, and is a very pleasing feature, the vestibules forming part of the main room and at the same time being sufficiently cut off by the high breast-walls to serve as *digagements*, to use the French term, the east, the light coming entirely from one side.



In the cases before the windows are placed valuable casts from old medals and seals. Underneath and in the large cases at *G* are the folios, mostly works of students of the school, *grands prix*, *projets médaillés*, etc. The books, to the number of about thirty thousand, are arranged in double rows of shelving at *H*. The door at *E* leads into additional storage space for books. At *C* are racks, containing drawings. The readers sit at the tables, each person having a space three feet long and two feet five inches wide. The tables have plain oak tops. The chairs are upholstered in leather. A number of book-rests are provided for each table. Ink is not allowed to be used about the books, nor is tracing in any form permitted. Students may consult at will the folios in cases *G*, but for all other works a written demand must be made out at desk *E*, and given to the attendant at *D*. On leaving the room, the book is left on the table. On the table *A* are a number of the leading art periodicals, and the catalogue, this latter being very complete, and compiled in a clear, explicit manner, which is quite refreshing by contrast with other Parisian libraries. The classification is by subjects, as well as by names of authors. The librarians' desks are at *B*.

The library is probably the richest art collection in the world, containing all of the best French and foreign works on architecture, and an unusual and exceedingly interesting collection of photographs, etchings and engravings. The prompt service and excellent catalogue make every work practically serviceable. The library is intended primarily for the students of the school, but although there are upwards of eight hundred pupils now enrolled, the forty readers' places in the library are found to be sufficient for all who come to read.

Besides the foregoing, there are many libraries in Paris which are interesting historically or from the value of their contents, but as most of them are installed in old palaces or public buildings, they have but slight interest architecturally. The Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal, ranking next after the Bibliothèque Nationale, and containing some four million five hundred thousand volumes,* occupies a number of small rooms in a building which has served successively as an arsenal, a palace, a prison and a barrack. The Library of the Institute numbers over two hundred thousand volumes, very meanly housed in the old Palais de l'Institut, but provided with an excellent catalogue which makes one forget the poor accommodations; and finally, the Library of the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers is lodged in the old refectory of the Convent of St. Nicholas des Champs, a fine example of architecture, and very judiciously restored and decorated, but of little merit as a library or reading-room.

C. H. BLACKALL.



* Corrected in a later number to 450,000.

THE MINNEAPOLIS PUBLIC LIBRARY.

BY ALBERT SHAW.

From The Minneapolis Tribune, March 1.

The city of Minneapolis may pause to congratulate itself. Not only is the public library an assured fact, but it is to be founded on broader and more liberal principles than any other public library in the United States, so far as its government and management are concerned. Now that the Library bill has become a law, there will be a general desire to know what its main provisions are. With a view "to the establishment and maintenance of a public library and art museum," the city charter is amended by an act which creates a library board as an independent branch of the city government, resembling in its structure and status the Board of Education and the Board of Park Commissioners. The board has nine members, of whom three are, *ex-officio*, the mayor of the city, the president of the Board of Education and the president of the State University. The other six members are to be elected, like members of the board of education. They will hold office for six years, two retiring every two years. The first board is named in the bill, and consists of the following gentlemen: Mr. Thomas Lowry, Prof. S. Oftedahl, Mr. E. M. Johnson, Judge M. B. Koon, Judge J. B. Atwater and Mr. T. B. Walker. Two will hold office for two years, two for four years, and two for six years from the coming spring election, and their respective terms will be decided by lot. Not only is the provisional board wisely named, but the permanent constitution of the board is excellent. The directors of most public libraries are appointees of the mayor. This is the case in Boston and Chicago, and also in St. Paul under the general library law of this State. Such an arrangement is too likely to drag a library into politics, and militates against a stable and continuous policy of management. In Milwaukee, the mayor selects three members of the board from among the aldermen, and two are *ex officio* representatives of the Board of Education. The superiority of our arrangement is obvious.

The powers of the board are greater than those of any other public library board in the country. It has independent authority to order an annual tax levy, not to exceed one-half of one mill on the dollar. It is on the same footing, with regard to power of taxation, as the Park Board; that is to say, its requisition is not subject to revision by the City Council or the Board of Tax Levy. With the present valuation of \$75,000,000, the board would have the power to raise \$37,500 a year. It has power to purchase ground and erect a building for Library and museum purposes, and it will hold the property in behalf of the city in the same manner as the Board of Education. It is given discretionary authority by the bill to enter into association with other libraries, academies of science, or societies of a kindred nature, for any of the purposes designed by the act, and it has full power to arrange the

terms of such association. This is, of course, intended to permit such a union with the Athenaeum Library, the Academy of Fine Arts, and the Academy of Science, as shall be advantageous to all parties immediately concerned, and especially to the Minneapolis public.

The board will not be obliged to go to the City Council every year begging an appropriation, but will be perfectly independent of the favor of councils and legislatures. And yet the tax-payers are amply protected. Eight of the nine members—that is, all but the president of the University—are elected by the people. The half-mill maximum is a safeguard against excessive taxation. Honest expenditure is guaranteed by the arrangement which requires all bills or vouchers to have the signature of the city controller as well as those of the president and secretary of the board, before the city treasurer can pay any money out of the library fund.

A second bill which has passed the legislature authorizes the City Council to issue bonds for the erection of a library and museum building. The bill makes the condition that at least half the amount of the bonds issued must have been raised by private subscription, and that the bonds shall not exceed \$100,000. The prospects for a commodious and noble library building which will be an occasion of just pride to the city, are most gratifying. It is understood that certain public-spirited gentlemen are intending to contribute munificently, and it is believed that the money will be readily forthcoming for a building which shall be the best of its kind in the entire West. Minneapolis does not do things by halves, and its public library is to be no makeshift affair. If the grounds and the building require \$200,000, or even a quarter of a million, the funds are said to be attainable.

Public libraries generally have to begin at the very beginning. It ordinarily takes years to accumulate enough books to make much of a library. But Minneapolis is to be more fortunate. Inasmuch as the Athenaeum people have themselves taken the lead in securing the admirable provision for a public library with the full understanding that the Athenaeum books were to form the nucleus, there can be no doubt about the consummation of the union. The Athenaeum library is twenty-six years old, and contains perhaps 14,000 volumes. It has many valuable works which could not now be duplicated. In its general character, it is an admirable collection. Probably no public library in the country has started with so large and valuable a nucleus. Those who know enough about libraries to understand that they cannot be made in a week by an order on the booksellers, will best appreciate the importance of such a starting-point as the Athenaeum collection affords. Moreover, the Athenaeum society has an endowment which will yield it several thousand dollars a year as a purchasing fund. Being relieved of all its present running expenses, it will have the more money to devote to the purchase of books.

The fine-art and scientific collections which

will gradually accumulate in the rooms set apart for them in the new building, will with the books in the library and the periodicals in the reading room constitute a real "people's university." Its treasures will be free to all. Rich and poor, learned and unlearned, will meet on an equal plane. The establishment will become the centre of the intellectual life of the city. It will be the auxiliary of the public schools. Its possible developments are very great. All lovers of liberal things may well be enthusiastic over the prospect, and may well unite in the earnest hope that nothing may occur to prevent the consummation which seems so near and which promises so brightly.

Following is the text of the law as reprinted from the Minneapolis *Tribune*:

AN ACT

To amend the charter of the city of Minneapolis.
Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota.

SEC. 1. An act entitled "an act to amend and consolidate the charter of the city of Minneapolis," approved March 8, 1881, is hereby amended by adding to the end of such act the following: Chapter 12, section 1, there is hereby created and established in and for the city of Minneapolis a board which shall be styled the "library board of the city of Minneapolis," said board shall have power to establish and maintain in the city of Minneapolis public libraries and reading rooms, galleries of art and museums for the use and benefit of the inhabitants of said city and for the purpose of so doing it shall have the following powers, that is to say, it may adopt a common seal and be capable of suing, and being sued, and of taking by gift, grant, purchase, device, bequest or otherwise any real or personal property and of using, selling, controlling, conveying and engaging the same and of entering into, making, performing and enforcing contracts. It may make and publish from time to time by-laws for its own guidance, rules and regulations for the government of its agents, servants and employés, and for the government and regulation of the libraries and other collections under its control. It may hire or erect and maintain as it shall deem best, buildings suitable for the purpose contemplated by this act, but it shall never erect any building upon land to which it has not the title in fee simple. It may appoint all necessary agents and employés, fix their compensation, and may remove such appointees. It shall have the expenditure of all moneys collected by taxation or otherwise and placed to the credit of the library fund, and shall, in addition to the herein enumerated powers, have full powers and authority to undertake and perform every act necessary or proper to carry out the spirit and intent of this act.

SEC. 2. Said library board shall consist of the mayor of the city of Minneapolis, the president of the board of education of the city of Minneapolis, the president of the University of the State of Minnesota, who shall respectively be members *ex-officio* thereof, and six other mem-

bers who shall be elected from time to time, as herein provided, by the legal voters of the city of Minneapolis, and who shall be resident and qualified electors of said city.

At the annual city election to be holden on the first Tuesday of April, 1886, there shall be elected two library directors for the term of six years, and thereafter there shall every second year be elected two library directors for the term of six years from the third Tuesday in April after their election. In case any library director shall die, resign, remove from the district or otherwise vacate his office more than one year before the expiration of his term of office, a library director may be chosen at the annual election after such vacancy shall occur, to fill the place for the unexpired term of the director so vacating.

SEC. 3. All elections for library directors shall be at the annual city election, and as a part of such city election, and such library directors shall be voted for upon a separate ballot, and a separate ballot-box shall be provided at each precinct, which shall be kept by the judges to receive the ballots of such persons as are entitled to vote for such library directors. The judges of election shall make returns of the votes cast for library directors, and the city council shall canvass the same as in the case of city officers. The city clerk shall forthwith notify the persons elected of their election, and in all matters not herein specially provided for, touching such election, the rules provided for the election of city officers of said city shall apply.

SEC. 4. Every library director, before he shall enter upon the duties of his office, shall take, subscribe and file in the office of the city clerk of said city, an oath or affirmation that he will support the Constitution and laws of the State of Minnesota, and discharge the duties of his office to the best of his ability. The officers of the library board of the city of Minneapolis shall consist of a president and secretary, who shall be library directors. The city treasurer shall be treasurer of the board and the comptroller shall perform such duties in connection therewith as are hereinafter prescribed. The secretary of the board and the city treasurer of the city of Minneapolis shall each before entering upon the duties of his office execute and deliver to the library board of the city of Minneapolis a good and sufficient bond payable to the library board of the city of Minneapolis in such sums as shall be fixed upon by the board, and with sureties, who shall be freeholders of said city and shall be approved by the board, and who shall justify in the aggregate to double the amount of the bond, conditioned that the principal in the bond shall well and faithfully perform, discharge all the duties of his office and pay and turn over to his successor or to whomsoever the board may direct all moneys, and every valuable thing which shall come into his hands by virtue of his office belonging to said board, such bonds shall be filed for safe keeping with the city comptroller of the city of Minneapolis.

SEC. 5. The president, or, in his absence a

president *pro tempore*, shall preside at all the meetings of the board and sign all orders on the treasurer for all moneys voted to be paid, and shall perform all duties necessary for the transaction of the business of the board, and which are usually performed by the president of a corporation. The secretary, or in his absence, the secretary *pro tempore*, shall keep a full and fair record of all the proceedings of the board at its meetings, and shall draw and attest all orders drawn upon the treasurer, and keep a record thereof, showing the date, numbers, amount, purpose for which drawn, and names of payee of each order separately. All such orders shall be made payable to the order of the payer therein named, and shall not be paid without his endorsement, either personally or by his authorized agent or attorney. The secretary shall perform such other duties as are usually performed by such officer or as may be directed by the board, and shall draw no order on the treasurer except such as have been allowed by the board by a majority vote of all its members taken by ayes and nays and entered on the record of the proceedings of the board. The city comptroller shall keep the regular books of account of the board, in which he shall enter all indebtedness of such board and which shall at all times show the precise financial condition of said board, the amount of bonds, orders, or other evidences of indebtedness outstanding and the redemption of the same when redeemed, and he shall countersign all bonds, orders or other evidences of said board, and keep an exact account thereof, showing to whom and for what purpose issued and the amount of each, and all moneys received or paid out by the city treasurer on account of said board. All claims allowed by the board shall be audited by the city comptroller. The city treasurer shall receive and safely keep all moneys of the board and pay the same only upon orders signed by the president and attested by the secretary of the board, and countersigned by the comptroller and endorsed by the payer, and shall keep full books, records and vouchers of all his transactions. He shall deposit the moneys of said board as the moneys of the city of Minneapolis in any banks which shall be designated by the city council of said city as depositories of funds of said city, and the funds, while on deposit in such banks, shall, for all purposes connected with such deposit, be regarded as the money of the city of Minneapolis, and may be recovered as such by said city from said banks and the sureties of such banks, upon the bonds which said banks shall execute to the said city, but when drawn or recovered from such banks shall be accounted for to its proper fund. And the treasurer shall have the same exemption respecting such funds deposited in such banks as in respect to other funds of said city. The secretary of the board is hereby forbidden from signing or issuing any orders upon the treasury of said board, except when there is money in the hands of the treasurer to pay the same. The said board shall never issue any bond or promissory note, certificates of indebtedness, or other

obligation, for the payment of money, except that the same shall be made to come due at a date not later than the first day of July the next ensuing, and then for no greater sum than can be paid, when due, out of the regular revenues of the board in which such bond, note, certificate of indebtedness, or other obligation of indebtedness, is issued.

SEC. 6. Said library board is hereby authorized and empowered to levy upon the taxable property of said city in each and every year such taxes as will raise sufficient sums of money as will be required during the succeeding year for the establishment, maintenance and government of the libraries and collections contemplated by this act and for the payment of all other expenses properly incidental to the same, provided that the aggregate annual levy of such taxes shall never exceed in any one year one half of one mill on the dollar upon the assessed valuation of said district. The board shall make a return of its annual levy of taxes on or before the first day of November of every year to the county auditor of the county of Hennepin and such taxes shall be collected and the payment thereof enforced with and in like manner as State and county taxes are collected and the payment thereof enforced and when collected, together with all costs, interest and penalties collected thereon, be paid over by the county treasurer to the city treasurer of the city of Minneapolis as often as said county treasurer is required to make settlement with the city treasurer in respect to city taxes. Provided, however, that if for any reason said board shall in any year fail to make return of its annual levy of taxes to the county auditor by the time herein specified, that in such cases the rate of taxation determined and fixed by the board of tax levy of Hennepin county as the maximum rate which said library board shall levy for such year, shall be taken to be the rate of taxation determined upon by said library board for such year, and the county auditor shall govern himself accordingly; and any taxes which shall hereafter be extended upon the tax list of Hennepin county by the county auditor of said county based upon the action of the board of tax levy, said library board having for any reason failed to make a return as herein provided, shall be and remain legal and valid.

SEC. 7. Said library board may purchase real estate for the purposes contemplated by this act whenever six library directors shall vote to make such purchase, and the board may also sell and convey any of its real estate, but when only five of the library directors shall vote to make such a sale. In the case of sale of real estate by the board, the deed of conveyance thereof may be executed by the president and secretary officially, having the seal of the board affixed thereto. All votes under this section shall be by yeas and nays, and recorded in the record of the proceedings of the board. Any person desiring to make donations of money, personal property, or real estate for any of the purposes herein contemplated shall have the right to vest the title to the money, property, or real estate so donated in

the board of directors created under this act, to be held and controlled by such board when accepted, according to the terms of the deed, gift, devise, or bequest of such property, and as to such property, the board shall be held and considered to be special trustees.

SEC. 8. The annual meeting of the board for the election of its officers for the year shall always be on the third Tuesday of April as such hour and place as the board may by its rules appoint for its regular meetings. But vacancies may be filled whenever they shall happen during the year, and officers shall hold until their successors are elected and qualified, unless they cease to be eligible. The regular meetings of the board shall be fixed by its rules and by-laws. Special meetings may be called by the president, or any two library directors by written notice, stating the time, place, and object of the meeting, to be served personally or by mail at least twenty-four hours before such meeting. But whenever a majority of all the directors are present at any meeting, the same shall be a legal meeting at which any business which could come before a regular meeting may be transacted, irrespective whether any legal notice was given for such meeting or not.

SEC. 9. Said library board may enter into association with any independent society or other organization owning libraries or museums, or existing for purposes kindred to those contemplated in this act, upon such terms and conditions as shall best promote the object for which said board is created.

SEC. 10. All libraries and museums established under this act, and so far as consistent with the preceding section, all collections in any manner under the charge of the library board herein established, shall be forever free to the inhabitants of the city of Minneapolis, always subject, however, to such reasonable rules and regulations as shall be necessary for their effective administration.

SEC. 11. That Thomas Lowry, M. B. Koon, John Atwater, Swen Oftedahl, T. B. Walker, E. M. Johnson, together with the mayor of the city, *ex-officio*, the president of the board of education of the city, *ex-officio*, the president of the University of the State of Minnesota, *ex-officio*, are hereby appointed and constituted the first directors of the library board of the city of Minneapolis, and the six first above named shall be the elective members of said board, and shall hold office, two for one year, two for three years, and two for five years from the third Tuesday in April next following the passage of this act; and at their first regular meeting shall cast lots for such respective terms. The library board herein appointed shall meet at the office of the city clerk of the city of Minneapolis, on Saturday, the 21st day of March, 1885, or so soon thereafter as practicable, and may then and there effect a temporary organization and attend to the transaction of any business.

SEC. 12. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved the 2d day of March, 1885.

Library Economy and History.

BASSETT, Homer F. Waterbury's libraries. (In *The American*, Waterbury, March 26.) 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ col.

"It is nearly certain that Waterbury has had libraries for the last hundred years. The Salem Library was founded more than 100 years ago, and the Union may have been as old and possibly older. Then follow the Minor's, the Congregational society's, the Waterbury, and the Young Men's institute. There may have been other collections of books, for public use, for use in the schools, or for the various religious societies, but I fail to find any trace of them.

"It is almost fifteen years since the Bronson was opened to the public—fifteen years the first day of next month. This event, in the influence it exerts upon the present, and will exert upon succeeding generations, has not been equalled by any other in our history. It was at the beginning a large library, and of its size one of the very best of its kind in the country. W. F. Poole, to whom, with my predecessor, W. I. Fletcher, was committed the work of selecting the books and of organizing the library, performed his duty in a manner that showed his deep interest in and special fitness for such work.

"It had from the first a reading-room, well supplied with the best magazines and reviews, and a well chosen list of daily and weekly newspapers.

"Within the last fifteen years gifts for the foundation and support of free public libraries have become common; Mr. Bronson's still remains one of the most munificent to places not larger than Waterbury. It has been said that the idea of his disposing of a part of his wealth in this way was suggested to him by one of our own citizens—an intimate friend of his. But it has always seemed to me that, though the hint was needed, there must have been some additional reasons for his generous act—something, too, beyond the mere fact that he was born in what was at the time of his birth, a part of Waterbury. His boyhood and early manhood were passed here when the old Union library was in existence. It is well known how very limited his educational advantages were, and it is safe to infer from the 'push' he possessed later in life, that he was not slow to seize upon any means within his reach to increase his knowledge. My fancy may not paint what was actually true, but I imagine that I see young Bronson trudging over the Middlebury hills to Waterbury on library days, to return some thoroughly read volume, and to carry back volume of precious but to him, as yet unread lore. If the love of reading was strong in him, he would not wait till he reached home, but would begin an acquaintance with his author on the road—reading as he walked the long miles to his father's house."

TARTUFARI, Assuero. Discorso sulla Biblioteca Maceratese, 14 ott. 1884. Macerata, 41 p. 8°.

Abstracts of and extracts from reports.

Brookline (Mass.) P. L. Added, 1457 v.; total, 29,519; issued, 44,199 for home use, and 5109 for library use.

The trustees declare that "The work of the library has been conducted in a manner that meets the unqualified approval of the trustees." The librarian says that "It has always been the policy of the library to seek healthful rather than rapid growth, hence, each year adds more to the value than to the number of our collection, which we aim to keep in the best possible condition for constant use, and it may be safely said that few public libraries of twenty-eight years' standing have such well-preserved books and property as our own." But she complains that "The pernicious habit of defacing and mutilating books still continues, and accidental injuries sometimes occur, but for the most part the penalties incurred are sufficient to prevent repetition by the same persons."

Brooklyn Library. Added, 3,997; total, 83,888; issued, 106,948; consulted, 55,000; average cost of vols. purchased, \$1.50; estimated value of the property, \$355,000; gain in receipts from membership over last year, \$360.44; gain in circulation, 3,279; the Board recommends a committee of 50 to increase the membership.

"Stephen B. Noyes was born in Cambridge, Mass., in 1834. After graduating at Harvard, in 1853, he served his apprenticeship as librarian in the Boston Athenaeum,* and came to Brooklyn, in 1857, to take charge of the Mercantile Library, then just incorporated. With the exception of the years 1867 and 1868 spent in the Library of Congress at Washington, he passed the rest of his life in building up this Library, till it has grown from the 3,000 volumes which he found in the second story of the Athenaeum to a collection of 83,000 volumes, carefully selected and well catalogued in a building of its own, and with a promise of increasing usefulness and development.

"Mr. Noyes possessed a wonderful knowledge of books, not merely a bibliographical acquaintance with them, but a real knowledge of their contents; and this knowledge was always entirely and freely at the service of every seeker after literary information. In twenty-five years of his residence here, he has been in this way a great educational force in the community, and in a city which is not strongly endowed with advanced educational institutions, his loss will be severely felt. This knowledge of books, combined with a power of untiring application and good practical judgment, enabled him to give the Library a catalogue which all authorities on the subject agree in regarding as a model of its kind.

"By his fellow-workers in the Librarian's profession, his loss is also keenly felt. We quote from letters recently received, to show their appreciation of him. Mr. Justin Winsor, Librarian of Harvard University, wrote: 'I have

* As cataloger from July 1854 to July 1855.

been closely observant of his course as a Librarian, and there has not been one of his utterances, as such, but I have listened to with respect. He was very competent in his calling, and in one of the most patent phases of a librarian's proficiency he proved masterful and an exemplary, as his Brooklyn catalogue has achieved an excellent reputation. For a library in the grade of that over which he ruled, it is the best sample yet produced of that indispensable key—a catalogue. Since we both grew riper in our work I can recall here more than one talk which I have had with him, and they have left in my mind the impression of his strong good sense, and an urgent devotion to make his labors successful in the highest sense. His loss is signal to his fellows in the work, as well as to you who knew him closer.

"Mr. S. S. Green, of the Worcester Library, writes: 'He was one of the best Librarians in the country. Enthusiastic in regard to his work, he brought to it a well educated and technically trained mind, and great aptitude for the duties he had to perform. He took a broad view of his responsibilities, and in a loving spirit turned all the facilities at his command into instruments for the education of inquirers. There are comparatively few highly accomplished librarians in the country. Mr. Noyes was undoubtedly one of the few.'

"Mr. C. A. Cutter, of the Boston Athenaeum, says: 'We all hoped to receive from him more of that remarkable catalogue which general consent has pronounced to be one of the most useful ever printed, and we had expected him to build up a great Library in Brooklyn, worthy of the second city in the greatest of our States. His place will not easily be filled.'

"We are under special obligations this year to the Assistant Librarians, Mr. Willis A. Bardwell, and Mr. C. A. Horn, for the cheerful and unwearying application with which they have met the additional work thrown upon them by Mr. Noyes's long illness.

"The use of the Library by the annual members is more active than by the Permanent and Life members, and would doubtless average, except in July and August, a book a week to each annual member.

"The use of books in the Library for reference is fully as important a feature of the Library's work as the home reading. A year ago shelves were erected on two sides of the Library hall, on which were placed for direct access by members such books of reference as are most frequently wanted. The facility of access by all members to these very useful books has been so much appreciated that recently shelving has been put up on the two remaining sides of the Library hall, for additional books of the same character. If there were no other books in the Library but the 1,000 on these open reference shelves, we believe that the members who use them would get their money's worth of usefulness from the Library.

"It is the aim of the directors to maintain for the Library the reputation it has won of being

one of the best "working" Libraries in the country; that is to say, a Library where men who have literary work to do can do it to the best advantage. In this connection, a reference is appropriate to an enterprise that has been for some time under way in the Library, and we hope will soon be put in shape to be utilized by our members. It is rather novel in its nature, and its object is to utilize our files of newspapers (except those of this city and New York), by clipping from them all items likely to be of interest for reference, classifying them under several hundred general heads, and subdividing these again into minor subjects. Mr. H. K. W. Wilcox suggested it to Mr. Noyes about a year ago, and has since been in charge of the work, a separate room having been placed at his disposal. He liberally donated to the Library a large collection of newspaper clippings of his own, extending over the last twenty years. The plan met with Mr. Noyes's cordial approval. Mr. Wilcox has now accumulated a large amount of interesting material, and the Library Committee are considering the best way of making it accessible, whether by mounting and binding, or by the use of boxes. Probably the latter would more readily allow of the constant additions necessary.

"The only bequest made to the Library during the year was by Mr. Loftus Wood, \$10,000, for the purchase of books and periodicals.

"At a recent meeting of our Board, an important resolution was adopted, appointing a special committee to confer with the Committee on Libraries of the Board of Education, and giving them power to conclude an arrangement by which the use of the Library and its branches should be given to the teachers of the public schools, and under their supervision to some of the more advanced pupils, for one year, for the sum of \$3,000. The experiment proposed is, it will be observed, merely a tentative one. If at the end of a year it is not found to work to the mutual satisfaction of the two institutions, it can be discontinued. As the number of teachers in the public schools is about 1,000, and the number of pupils in the Central Grammar schools alone about 500, of the average age of 17, it will be seen that we are entering on a large field, and that the expense for additional copies of books, additional employés, etc., may prove onerous to the Library, but the probable advantages to the whole city are so great that we should not look at the subject in a niggardly or timorous spirit. The education of our teachers ought not to stop when they graduate from the Central Grammar School. They must keep on learning in order to teach with the best results. The total expenditure by the city on its public schools is over \$1,300,000 yearly. How insignificant, in comparison, appears the expenditure of \$3,000 for the use of a library of over 80,000 volumes like ours; and yet, how greatly it will probably add to the value of all the rest of the expenditure. The mechanic who has the best outfit of tools will do the best work—books are the teacher's tools, and a collection like ours, intelligently

used, will be of great value to the teachers and through them to their 65,000 pupils."

Lancaster (Mass.) P. L. Added, 901 v.; total, 16,281 v., 7902 pm.; total, 11,975. The accounts are made out in the A.L.A. form; and the A.L.A. abbreviations are used in the list of the year's additions that accompanies the report. We may remark, by the way, that an increasing number of libraries use the abbreviations, but that the A.L.A. form for accounts does not appear to be much used.

Lawrence (Mass.) P. L. Added, 1683 v., 752 pm.; total, 26,369; issued 119,341, an increase of 3367 over 1884.

A new library building is proposed and plans have been asked for "from a few competent architects. The principal specifications were as follow: The building, which is to be erected on a lot 200x100 feet, must have two stories and a basement, and be fire-proof. There must be book-room for 100,000 volumes; a reading and reference room, each containing at least 1200 feet of flooring; a librarian's room, trustees' room, delivery-room and minor offices. It is desirable that a portion of the second floor should be reserved for a hall or picture-gallery. The whole building must be economically heated, and have thorough ventilation, the entire cost of construction not to exceed \$40,000. The librarian corresponded with several architects, but thus far only two sets of plans have been offered.

"A special building for the library is very much needed, for it increases rapidly, and is fast outgrowing the present accommodations."

The City Council has recommended to the trustees to keep the library open on Sunday; but, as they made no appropriation for the purpose, nothing has been done. The librarian recommends more intimate relations between the libraries and the schools.

Leeds Free P. L. In our abstract, on page 38, we said that the volumes added were not given. We had overlooked a table which gives the additions to the Reference Library as 1533 vols., to the Central Lending as 2035, to the Branches as 3909, making a total of 7477 added in 1883-4. In regard to the moving, we learn that the Lending Library, consisting of 31,000 vols., was closed on Saturday night after issuing 900 vols. in the day, and reopened on Wednesday following in the new building; and 800 vols. were issued on that day. We doubt if this instance of quick transfer of stock and locating in a new building can be paralleled. The Reference Library (32,000 volumes), was only closed nine days.

Taunton (Mass.) P. L. Added, 1680; total, 22,877; issued, 57,138; (fiction 32,251).

Toledo P. L. Added, 1620; total, 19,984; issued, 78,064; percentage of fiction, 78.9.

"A sufficient reason for an increase in the purchase of fiction and juveniles, is the fact that the larger portion of them were provided to fill the places of entirely worn out volumes, and to

duplicate the best standard books in which the supply has been for some time too limited.

"The necessity for a new catalogue is pressing. The demand for the last edition was so general as to encourage as frequent publication of new ones as our finances allow. The plan adopted during the year of furnishing to readers a full monthly list, published in our city papers, of all new books as they are added, very fairly fills the want occasioned by necessarily infrequent issues of full book catalogues. On application to the librarians the daily paper containing this list is supplied to borrowers. A careful perusal of these lists may disabuse some citizens of an incorrect but rather willing impression, that a large proportion of useless reading is yearly furnished to our shelves.

"There is a perceptible advance toward the most useful reading as compared with former years—an improvement that has been quite uniform. Increasing care has been taken in the department of fiction to supply works of well recognized worth; and the "Juveniles" to furnish our younger readers quite liberally with books of bright and spicy quality, well filled with the captivating as well as thoughtful record of travel, biography, natural history, and the useful arts pertaining to all branches of our best industries.

"With the hearty co-operation of our superintendent of schools and interested teachers, a rapidly increasing use is now made of such works as may aid and illustrate subjects of study in our school-rooms. It is very desirable that some feasible plan should soon be adopted by which small collections from the library may be taken out by teachers for use in the schools as they are needed for reference and illustrations there."

A compliment is given to "our accomplished librarian, Mrs. F. D. Jermain."

Vantoux, France. The library is in charge of the schoolmaster, A. Bourgogne, who reports a progress that must be most satisfactory to him. The library had existed 6 years before he took it. In those years the average number of books used was 41. In 1876 he came to Vantoux and raised the number to 11, the next year it was 62, then 100, and in 1884 was 930. "A real passion for reading," he says, "has seized not only the young but adults; works which please are literally devoured."

Winchester (Mass.) P. L. Added 289 v.; total 6,042; issued 19,830 (of which 13,480 was fiction) to 1,445 users.

Notes.

Berlin. The successor of the lamented Prof. Lepsius at the Royal Library is not yet appointed. We are glad to learn that the post will not be filled by a great name only, but by a specialist. This is, in fact, greatly needed, as the Berlin Library is one of the least accessible in Europe to scholars in general. Books are given out but twice a day, and then only if they have been asked for the previous day. — *Ath.*

New York. "The report of the Apprentices' Library, which, by the way, boasts of being the largest free library in this city, though its 68,000 volumes are not known to *Polybillion*, is very satisfactory in one respect. The reading of light fiction shows a falling off of 7,148 volumes, and the reading of history, biography, and travels, an increase of 800, which is in the right proportion, for it takes nine times as long to read profitably an historical work as to rush through a volume of the Seaside or Franklin Square Library. Similarly, though there were eight more readers than the year before, the number of books borrowed was less by 6,348, which is merely another way of stating the improvement in the quality of the reading. Evidently, mere comparison of totals of circulation is no test of the comparative usefulness of libraries. The improvement in the Apprentices' Library may be traced directly, we believe, to the publication during the last year of the classified lists of selected books which we have already noticed. The same result was seen in the Boston Public Library on the publication of its annotated class catalogues, and has been noticed wherever similar helps to choice in reading have been given to the public."—*N. Y. Evg. Post and Nation.*

New York. The Free Circulating Library is one of the most modest but effective charities in the city. During the month of February there were 14,599 applicants for books at the Central Library, and 4,178 readers in the reading-room. 9,618 books were taken out. At the Ottendorfer Branch Library there were 8,191 volumes taken out during the month, and there were 6,044 visitors in the reading-room. The books are carefully returned, and the percentage of loss is insignificant. The books, however, are necessarily worn out and must be replaced. Books for young people especially are in great demand, and of course they are worn more rapidly than the others. One of the most useful forms of charity would be the gift of such books, of which there is a superfluity in thousands of homes, and which, intrusted to the excellent management of the Free Circulating Library, would continue their mission of pleasure and instruction until they had done all the good service possible, and were totally and honorably disabled.—*Evg. Post.*

Paris. It is intended to keep the reading-room for printed books of the Bibliothèque Nationale open till 6 P.M., and that of Sainte-Geneviève till 4 P.M.

Stratford. The Council of the Shakespeare Memorial has issued the following circular:

The Shakespeare Memorial, comprising Theatre, Picture Gallery, Centre Tower, and Library, is now fully completed for all practical working, and is open daily to visitors. . . . The room appropriated to the Library on the ground floor is a stately shrine, fitted with oak bookcases, cupboards, doors, etc., and the shelves are ready to receive gifts of books. The nucleus of a good Shakespeare collection has already been formed in many valuable presentations, but unfortunately there are no funds at present in hand to make purchases. The £5,000 intended by the Chairman

of the Association to form part of an endowment for the Library and Picture Gallery was applied to the completion of the Tower, in the hope that the general public would willingly respond when they saw that the Memorial was not only a project, but a grand testimonial faithfully and substantially carried out. The admirers of Shakespeare are world-wide, and come from all quarters of the globe to visit his birthplace. Everyone can, therefore, lend a helping hand in providing for the permanent maintenance of the Memorial, and thus enable the Association to fulfil their original intention of making it a Free Institution.

Donations or subscriptions will be gratefully accepted for the Endowment Fund, and Authors, Publishers, Bookbuyers, and Booksellers are respectfully solicited for presentation copies of any edition of Shakespeare's Works, Books Illustrative of his Life and Times, Essays, Criticisms, Plays as acted in London or Provincial Theatres, Old Shakespearian Play Bills, Portraits of Actors of his Plays, Medals anything which bears the name or is inspired by the fame of the great dramatist will be welcome as stones to the Cairn. It is also intended to collect general Dramatic Literature, thus forming a comprehensive Reference Library or History of Dramatic Poetry and the Stage. Visitors to the Memorial who wish to consult any work in the Library, will have every facility for doing so on application to the Librarian. Donors of books will add to the interest of their gifts by affixing bookplate and autograph.

Subscribers of Five Guineas to the Endowment Fund will receive a copy of the beautiful engraving of the celebrated Portrait of David Garrick, painted by Gainsborough, belonging to the Corporation of the Stratford-upon-Avon, by whose permission it has been engraved for the Memorial Association. Only 1,000 impressions have been taken, the plate is now defaced, and may be seen in the Library, thus securing for the engraving an increasing value and rarity. A few proofs remain on hand which will be given to Donors of Ten Guineas and upward.

"In such business,
Action is eloquence."

Coriolanus, Act 3, Scene 2.

Donations may be sent to Mr. C. E. Flower, Chairman of the Council, whose address is Stratford-upon-Avon, Eng. There should be a liberal response to the circular from American students and lovers of Shakespeare.—*Literary World*, Feb. 21.

Torrington, Conn. Another addition of about 200 volumes has been made to the library.

A large portion of the juvenile books were selected from Miss Hewins's "Books for the Young." F. B. Perkins's list of the 100 best novels formed the basis for choosing the works of fiction. After exhausting this source the prize books of the Literary news for 1884 were all chosen and the rest of the list was made up from lists handed in by the librarian and readers of the library and from current literature which has been especially commended in the critical press during the past year. Some 20 volumes of religious and agricultural literature were donated by the President of the association.

Washington. Preparations are making for the erection of a building authorized by Congress, for the use of the Medical Bureau of the Army. It is to be erected near the National Museum, and will have besides its library a fine medical museum. It is said to be now the largest collection of books in the world which is devoted exclusively to medicine and the closely allied sciences. It contains 67,000 books and 75,000 pamphlets—more than two-thirds of the existing medical literature. For many years there was a small collection of medical books and journals in the Surgeon General's office, which was probably commenced by Surgeon General Lovell about 1830. At the commencement of the late war this collection consisted of about 350 volumes, mostly medical text-books and journals. In 1862 and 1863, while Dr. Hammond was Surgeon General, about 300 volumes were added, being chiefly works relating to military medicine and surgery. A catalogue published in the fall of 1865 shows that the library then contained about 1,800 volumes. The catalogue of 1872 placed the number of volumes at 13,000. In 1874 there were 25,000 volumes and 15,000 pamphlets, and since that date the growth of the library has been uninterrupted. This rapid increase is largely due to the fact that physicians give their books and pamphlets to the library. —*N. Y. Times.*

The *American Bookseller* for March 2 has its annual "library notes" giving various particulars relating to 40 libraries.

The L. A. U. K. has protested against the new style of binding of the calendars of state papers—half-binding in cloth and paper.

M. ED. CHARTON, senator, member of the Institut, vice-president of the Société Franklin, asks for a plan for a model popular library, to contain library, reading and lecture room, and if possible a little garden for mothers and children on Sunday, with gymnastic games. He will have the best plan sent to him engraved and published in the *Magasin pittoresque*. —*Bull. de la Soc. Franklin.*

MR. RUSKIN's long-projected museum has now got as far as a design for the interior. What its outside is to be will depend on the way his appeal for funds is answered. The negotiations with Sheffield have been finally broken off, and the museum is to be erected on some land belonging to the St. George's Guild near Bewdley "where the air is free from smoke and the soil dry." The building is to be 70 feet long by 31 wide, and will be two stories high, the lower one containing the library, the upper one paintings, sculptures, and examples of the precious stones used in the arts. —*Evg. Post.*

Bibliography.

ALLEN, E: Heron. The bibliography of the violin. (Pages 329-343 of his *Violin-makers*, London, 1884, O.) — Catalogue of violin schools and instruction books. (Pages 343-352.)

GERMAIN, A. Notice sur un recueil d'incunables de la Bibliothèque de Montpellier. Montp., 1884. 28 p. 4^o.

LAPORTE, Ant. Bibliographie contemporaine; histoire littéraire du XIX^e siècle; manuel critique et raisonné; supplément de Brunet, de Quérard, de Barbier, etc. Tome I (A-Boy). Paris, Laporte, 1885. 8^o. 20 fr.

MAYOR, Joseph Bickersteth. Guide to the choice of classical books. 2d ed. London, Bell, 1885. 8^o. 4s. 6d.

MITZSCHKE, Dr. P. Zur Tiro-Litteratur. (In *Neuer Anzeiger*, Feb., p. 37-43.)

WOODS, James Chapman. Old and rare books; an elementary lecture. London, Stock, 1885. 35 p. 8^o. 2s. 6d.

BRONSON LIBRARY, Waterbury, Conn. The card catalog is now complete. It has been prepared under the superintendence of Miss E. F. Knowles, of the Boston Athenaeum. An article in the *Waterbury American* of March 17 gives a full account of it, a precaution which ought always to be taken when a new catalog is laid before the public.

MR. H. LING ROTH is preparing for publication a bibliography of the sugar cane.

MR. W. J. POTTS writes to the *Critic*: A most useful reference book for editors, scientific men, and the literary world generally, is very little known, and has long been out of print. I refer to "America and her commentators, with a critical sketch of travel in the United States," by H. T. Tuckerman, published by C. Scribner, in 1864. This admirable book, though not intended by the author for a bibliography, is practically such, and gives what an enlarged bibliography cannot give—a description of the contents of many of the books mentioned, with a critical estimate of their merits. This criticism is done in a fair and liberal spirit, not in that sensitive vein too common at the period of American literature in which Mr. Tuckerman wrote. The works of English, French, and Italian writers are discussed. Under "Northern European Writers," some Germans and Swedes are commented on. I notice no mention of Russian works excepting that of Lakieren, 1850 (p. 293), and Gurovski, a Pole, an *employé* of Russia. The excellent book of M. Poletica, published anonymously in 1826, does not appear; nor does that of M. de Swinine (1818), which is perhaps too inferior to be noticed. I doubt if Tuckerman ever saw a copy of this rarity. The name of Admiral John de Krusenstern, another Russian, who visited New York and Philadelphia in 1793, is also absent. Frederick Pursh, the eminent Russian botanist, author of an *American Flora* (1819) left a journal which was about to be published from the manuscript in 1868. These, and the works of other Russian travellers, should be included

in a future edition. Pages 371 to 437 are taken up with American travellers and writers. A more complete index would be a valuable addition to this book. Some day, when a thorough bibliography of travellers in America is published, Tuckerman's work will be a useful companion volume. It is now the only bibliography of the subject known to the writer.

Catalogs and Classification.

THE CORNELL LIBRARY for Jan. continues the "publications of officers" and has a "list of periodicals taken."

TORRINGTON (Conn.) L. ASSOC. Suppl. no. 4 to the Catalogue [by G. W. Cole]. March. Torr., 1885. 18 p. O.

Full Names.

Edgar Albert Werner (Civil list and constitutional history of the colony and State of New York);

Orrando Perry Dexter (Index of Savage's dictionary);

Gallus Thomann (Real and imaginary effects of intemperance);

Aaron Davis Weld French (John French, of Braintree, Mass.—Notes on the Frenches, etc.);

Lyon Gardiner Tyler (The letters and times of the Tylers);

Full names of authors of town histories in Drake's Hist. of Middlesex Co., Mass., W: R: Cutter; — Franklin Parker Wood; — W: Fuller Ellis; — Josiah Atherton Stearns; — J: Locke Alexander; — F: Paul Hill; — F: A. Whitney; — Dudley Perkins Bailey; — Josiah Howard Temple; — G: F: Walker; — Deloraine Pendre Corey; — R: Andrew Griffin; — E: Lambert Bigelow; — Elbridge H: Gosse; — S: Dana Hosmer; — S: Francis Smith; — Carroll Davidson Wright; — Lorenzo Prentice Blood; — Albert H: Blanchard; — E: Chauncey Booth; — G: Faber Clark; — G: Alex. Oviatt; — Ithamar Bard Sawtelle; — Chester Williams Eaton; — Josiah Howard Temple; — Edwin Ruthven Hodgman; — C: Alex. Nelson; — Lemuel Cobb Eames; — Edwin A: Wadleigh; — B: Franklin Heald. — C: Alex. Nelson.

Anonyms, Pseudonyms, etc.

Notice sur les cloches de l'ancien doyenné de Blérancourt (Aisne), Saint-Quentin, 1884, 64 p., 18°. is by M. du Tailly. — *Polybiblion*, mars, p. 275.

Proverbes, dictons, sentences, légendes, et locutions diverses d'après des cloches, Noyon, 1884, 44 p., 18°. is by M. du Tailly. — *Polybiblion*, mars, p. 275.

The shadow of the War, a recent semi-political novel, is now known to have been written by Dr. Stephen T. Robinson, a practising physician

of Edwardsville, Ill. It is the author's only literary venture. — *Sent out as literary note by Jansen, McClurg & Co.*

The whole duty of man. Bodley's librarian has put this in his catalog as by Dr. R. Allestree, following Mr. Doble, who wrote three long articles on the subject in the *Academy*, Nov., 1882. — *Acad.*

Erratic Enrique, ps. of H: Clay Lukens, in "Jets and flashes," N. Y., Lovell, 1883. — *J: Edmonds.*

B. Gendre, ps. of Mme. Nikitine († 19 Dec. 1884) in the *Nouvelle revue*. She wrote "La Russie révolutionnaire," "L'Allemagne socialiste ouvrière," and the first part of "Luttes de l'Irlande."

Harford Fleming, pseud. for Mrs. George McClellan, of Philadelphia, in "Cupid and the sphinx," "A carpet knight," Boston, Houghton, 1885. — *J: Edmonds.*

Rusticus, ps. of G: Hickling, in "Mystic land, and other poems," "Pleasures of hope," etc. — *J. B. Briscoe, in Lib. chron.*

Sherlock, author of "A layman's apology for the appointment of clerical chaplains by the Legislature of N. Y.," Albany, 1834, 12°. Who was he? — *Solomon Southwick*. The N. Y. State Lib. Catalogue (1885 and 1861) contains lists of other publications of S. S. He was editor of the Albany *Register* (newspaper) for many years, (see our Catalogues under that title), and of three or four volumes of the *Plough Boy*, an agricultural and miscellaneous weekly, 4to, 1819-23, four years. Also the *Christian Visitor*, 1815-16, and, I believe, the *National Observer*, an anti-Masonic paper, Albany, 1826-31. — *H. A. Homes.*

Shirley Smith, ps. of Miss E. J. Curtis, in "All for herself," 1877; "His last stake," 1878; "Redeemed," 1882. — *J. P. Briscoe, in Lib. chron.*

Wanderer. Is the author of "Across country" and "Fair Dianas," identical with the "Wanderer" who wrote "Notes on the Caucasus." Published by Macmillan in 1883? — *T. H. W.*

Librarians.

EZRA ABOT. "Ezra Abbot published for the Alumni of the Harvard Divinity School, Camb., 1884," 73+[1] p. + portr. O.

M. ACHILLE CHÉRÉAU, librarian of the Faculté de Médecine de Paris, b. 1817, d. 1885.

Dr. W: HEMSEN, librarian of the Royal Private Library died at Stuttgart, Jan. 22. He was born about 1828-30, was a warm friend of Eckermann, and leaves a rich correspondence with many poets of the last and the present generation.

M. V. LIEUTAUD has been removed from the city librarianship of Marseilles, for political reasons. — *Polybiblion.*

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Library Journal, v. 1, Nos. 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, Index and title-page, or complete v.; v. 2, Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, Index and title-page, or complete v.; v. 3, Nos. 3 and 10 (this latter No. was misprinted "9"—the No. wanted is dated Dec., 1878); v. 4, Index and title-page.

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